

# GENERAL PROVISIONS

## For Taking Wildlife in Alaska

### License, Harvest Ticket, and Permit Requirements; Harvest Reports

Subsistence hunters and trappers are required to possess State hunting and trapping licenses. Subsistence hunters also are required to possess and comply with the provisions of any tags, harvest tickets, or permits required by the State or Federal Subsistence Board. Harvest tickets, tags, and permits must be validated by subsistence hunters, including designated hunters, before the kill is removed from the harvest site. Subsistence hunters must report their harvests on harvest ticket or permit report forms or other reporting systems established by the State or the Federal Subsistence Board.

### Methods and Means of Taking Wildlife

During open seasons listed in this booklet, eligible subsistence users may take wildlife by any method, except those listed below. Please refer to Unit regulations for Special Provisions.

#### ***When taking wildlife for subsistence purposes, you may not:***

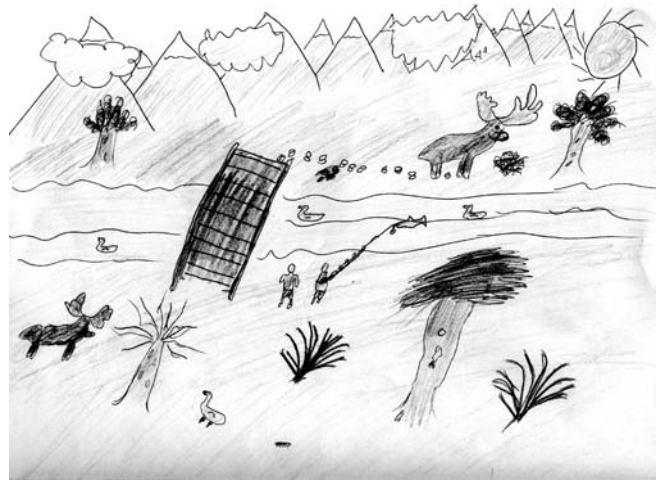
- Harvest wildlife during a closed season or in an area closed to subsistence taking;
- Shoot from, on, or across a highway;
- Use any poison;
- Use an aircraft to harass wildlife;
- Use a helicopter in any manner, including transporting people, equipment or wildlife, except during an emergency rescue operation in a life-threatening situation;
- Take wildlife from a motorized vehicle when that vehicle is in motion, or from a motor-driven boat when the boat's progress from the motor's power has not ceased, except caribou may be taken from a boat under power in Units 23, 25, and 26, and moose may be taken from a boat under power in Unit 25.

- Take or assist in the taking of ungulates, bear, wolf, wolverine, or other furbearers before 3:00 a.m. following the day in which airborne travel occurred (except for flights in regularly scheduled commercial aircraft). This restriction does not apply to subsistence taking of deer except within National Park Service areas or the setting of snares or traps, or the removal of furbearers from traps or snares;
- Use a motorized vehicle to drive, herd, or molest wildlife;
- Take ungulates, bear, wolves or wolverine from a boat in Units 1, 2, 3 and 5, or bears, wolves or wolverine in Unit 4, except for persons certified as disabled;
- Use or be aided by use of a machine gun, set gun, or a shotgun larger than 10 gauge;
- Use a firearm other than a shotgun, muzzle-loaded rifle, rifle, or pistol using center-firing cartridges, for the taking of ungulates, bear, wolves or wolverine, except that —
  - A firearm that shoots rimfire cartridges may be used to take wolves and wolverine under a trapping license;
  - Swimming caribou may be taken with a firearm using rimfire cartridges in Units 23 and 26;



*Student art by Clarion Wylder*

- A muzzle-loading rifle must be .54-caliber or larger, or .45-caliber with a 250-grain or larger elongated slug, to take brown bear, black bear, moose, muskox and mountain goat;
- Take wildlife with the aid of a pit, fire, artificial light, radio communication, artificial salt lick, explosive, barbed arrow, bomb, smoke, chemical, conventional steel trap with a jaw spread over nine inches, or conibear style trap with a jaw spread over 11 inches, except coyotes may be taken in Units 6(B) and 6(C) with the aid of artificial lights;
- Use a snare, except individuals in possession of a valid hunting license may use snares to take unclassified wildlife, ptarmigan, grouse, or hares; and, individuals in possession of a valid trapping license may use snares to take furbearers;
- Use a trap to take ungulates or bear;
- Use hooks to physically snag, impale or otherwise take wildlife; however, hooks may be used as a trap drag;
- Use a crossbow in any area restricted to hunting by bow and arrow only to take ungulates, bear, wolf or wolverine;
- Take ungulates, bear, wolf, or wolverine with a bow, unless the bow is capable of casting a 7/8 inch wide broadhead-tipped arrow at least 175 yards horizontally, and the arrow and broadhead together weigh at least one ounce (437.5 grains);
- Use bait for taking ungulates, bear, wolf, or wolverine; except bait may be used to take wolves and wolverine with a trapping license, and bait may be used to take black bears with a hunting license as authorized in Unit-specific regulations. Baiting of black bears is subject to the following restrictions:
  - No person may establish a black bear bait station unless he or she first registers the site with ADF&G;
  - A person using bait shall clearly mark the site with a sign reading BLACK BEAR BAIT STATION that also displays the person's hunting license number and ADF&G assigned number;
  - Only biodegradable materials may be used for bait; only the head, bones, viscera, or skin of legally harvested fish and wildlife may be used for bait;
  - No person may use bait within one-quarter mile of a publicly maintained road or trail;



Student art by Chase Pritchard

- No person may use bait within one mile of a house or other permanent dwelling, or within one mile of a developed campground, or developed recreational facility;
- A person using bait shall remove litter and equipment from the bait station site when hunting is completed;
- No person may give or receive remuneration for the use of a bait station, including barter or exchange of goods;
- No person may have more than two bait stations with bait present at any one time.
- Take swimming ungulates, bear, wolf or wolverine, except swimming caribou may be taken with a firearm using rimfire cartridge in Units 23 and 26.
- Take a bear cub or a sow accompanied by cub(s).

***When taking furbearers for subsistence uses under a trapping license, in addition to the restrictions in the above sections, you may not:***

- Disturb or destroy a den, except that any muskrat pushup or feeding house may be disturbed in the course of trapping;
- Disturb or destroy any beaver house;
- Take beaver by any means other than a steel trap or snare, except that firearms may be used to take beaver in Units 9, 12, 17, 18, 20(E), 21(E), 22 and 23 at certain times of the year. See Unit-specific regulations in this booklet for details;

- Take a free-ranging furbearer with a firearm using a trapping license on National Park Service lands;
- Take otter with a steel trap having a jaw spread of less than five and seven-eighths inches during any closed mink and marten season in the same Unit;
- Use a net or fish trap (except a blackfish or fyke trap);
- Take a wolf in Units 12 and 20(E) during April and October with a steel trap, or with a snare using cable smaller than 3/32 inch diameter;
- Take a red fox in Unit 15 by any means other than a steel trap or snare;
- Take or assist in the taking of furbearers by firearm before 3:00 a.m. on the day following the day on which airborne travel occurred; however, this does not apply to a trapper using a firearm to dispatch furbearers caught in a trap or snare.

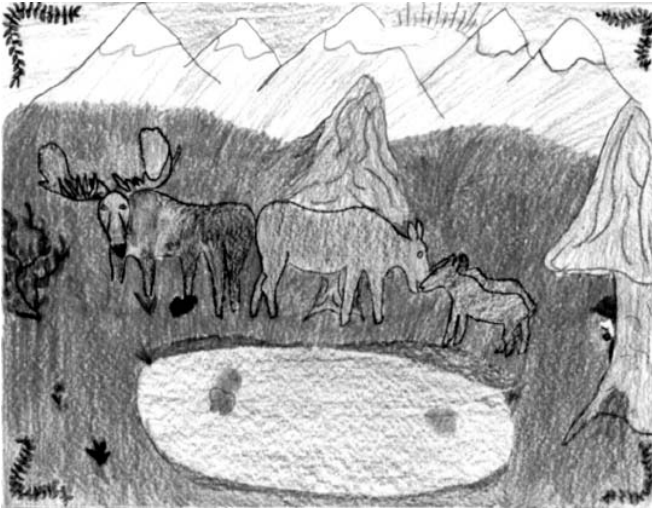
## **Possession and Transportation of Wildlife**

- You may not take a species of wildlife in any Unit or portion of a Unit if your total take of that species already obtained anywhere in the State under Federal and State regulations equals or exceeds the harvest limit in that Unit.
- An animal taken under Federal or State regulations by any member of a community with an established community harvest limit for that species counts toward the community harvest limit for that species. Except for wildlife taken under permit for special purposes, including ceremonies and potlatches, an animal taken by an individual as part of a community harvest limit counts toward every community member's harvest limit for that species taken under Federal or State regulations.
- Individual harvest limits:
  - Harvest limits, including those related to ceremonial uses, specified in this booklet and in State of Alaska regulations may not be accumulated;
  - Wildlife taken by a designated hunter for another person counts toward the individual harvest limit of the person for whom the wildlife is taken.
- The harvest limit for a trapping season for a species and the harvest limit for a hunting season for the same species are separate and distinct. This means

that a person who has taken a harvest limit for a particular species under a trapping season may take additional animals under the harvest limit specified for a hunting season or vice versa.

- A brown/grizzly bear taken in a Unit or portion of a Unit having a harvest limit of one brown/grizzly bear per year counts against a one brown/grizzly bear every four regulatory years harvest limit in other Units; you may not take more than one brown/grizzly bear in a regulatory year.
- A harvest limit applies to the number of animals that can be taken during a regulatory year; however, harvest limits for grouse, ptarmigan, and caribou (in some Units) are regulated by the number that may be taken per day. Harvest limits of grouse and ptarmigan are also regulated by the number that can be held in possession.
- Any person who gives or receives wildlife shall, upon a request of a Federal or State agent, furnish a signed statement describing the following: names and addresses of persons who gave and received wildlife, the time and place that the wildlife was taken, and the identification of species transferred. When a qualified subsistence user has designated another qualified subsistence user to take wildlife on his or her behalf, the permit shall be furnished in place of a signed statement.
- In Units 1-8, 9(D), 10-16, 18-26, if you are a Federally qualified subsistence user (recipient), you may designate another Federally qualified subsistence user to take deer, moose and caribou on your behalf unless you are a member of a community operating under a community harvest system or unless Unit specific regulations preclude or modify the use of the designated hunter system or allow the harvest of additional species by a designated hunter. The designated hunter must obtain a designated hunter permit and must return a completed harvest report. The designated hunter may hunt for any number of recipients but may have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time, unless otherwise specified in Unit-Specific regulations.

A rural Alaska resident who has been designated to take fish, wildlife, or shellfish on behalf of another rural Alaska resident, shall promptly deliver the fish, wildlife, or shellfish to that rural Alaska resident and may not charge the recipient for his/her services in taking the fish, wildlife, or shellfish or claim for



Student art by Angie Matueev

themselves the meat or any part of the harvested fish, wildlife, or shellfish.

- No person may possess, transport, give, receive or barter wildlife that was taken in violation of Federal or State law.
- Evidence of sex and identity:
  - If the subsistence take of Dall sheep is restricted to a ram, no person may possess or transport a harvested sheep unless both horns accompany the animal.
  - If the subsistence taking of an ungulate, except sheep, is restricted to one sex in the local area, you may not possess or transport the carcass of an animal taken in that area unless sufficient portions of the external sex organs remain attached to indicate conclusively the sex of the animal. For moose only in Units 11, 13, 19, 21 and 24 you may possess either sufficient portions of the external sex organs (still attached to a portion of the carcass) or the head (with or without antlers attached; however, the antler stumps must remain attached), to indicate the sex.

However, this does not apply to the carcass of an ungulate that has been butchered and placed in storage or otherwise prepared for consumption upon arrival at the location where it is to be consumed.

- If a moose harvest limit includes an antlered bull, antler size or configuration restriction, you may not possess or transport the moose carcass or its parts unless both antlers accompany the carcass or its parts. A person possessing a set of antlers with less than the required number of brow tines

on one antler shall leave the antlers naturally attached to the unbroken, uncut skull plate; however, this does not apply to a moose carcass or its parts that have been butchered and placed in storage or otherwise prepared for consumption after arrival at the place where it is to be stored or consumed.

- You must leave all edible meat on the bones of the front quarters and hind quarters of caribou and moose harvested in Units 9(B), 17, 18 south of the Yukon River, and 19(B) prior to October 1 until you remove the meat from the field or process it for human consumption. You must leave all edible meat on the bones of the front quarters, hind quarters, and ribs of moose harvested in Unit 21 prior to October 1 until you remove the meat from the field or process it for human consumption. You must leave all edible meat on the bones of the front quarters, hind quarters, and ribs of caribou and moose harvested in Unit 24 prior to October 1 until you remove the meat from the field or process it for human consumption. Meat of the front quarters, hind quarters, or ribs from a harvested moose or caribou may be processed for human consumption and consumed in the field; however, meat may not be removed from the bones for purposes of transport out of the field.

### **Capturing Marked or Tagged Wildlife**

If you take an animal that has been marked or tagged for scientific studies, you must, within a reasonable time, notify ADF&G or the agency identified on the collar or marker when and where the animal was taken. Any ear tag, collar, radio, tattoo or other identification must be retained with the hide until it is sealed, if sealing is required, and in all cases, any identification equipment must be returned to the ADF&G or to the agency identified on such equipment.

### **Sealing of Bear Skins and Skulls**

- Sealing requirements for bear apply to brown bears taken in all Units, except as specified below, and black bears of all color phases taken in Units 1-7, 11-17, and 20.
- You may not possess or transport from Alaska the untanned skin or skull of a bear unless the skin and skull have been sealed by an authorized representative of ADF&G within 30 days of taking, in accordance with State regulations. However, the skin and skull of a brown bear taken under a registration permit in the Western Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, the Northwest Alaska Brown

Bear Management Area, Unit 5, or Unit 9(B) in Lake Clark National Park and Preserve need not be sealed unless removed from these areas.

- A person who possesses a bear shall keep the skin and skull together until a representative of the ADF&G has removed a tooth from the skull and sealed both the skull and the skin. However, this provision shall not apply to brown bears taken within the Western Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, the Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, Unit 5, or Unit 9(B) in Lake Clark National Park and Preserve which are not removed from these areas.
- In areas where sealing is required by Federal regulations, no person may possess or transport the hide of a bear which does not have the penis sheath or vaginal orifice naturally attached to indicate conclusively the sex of the bear.
- If the skin or skull of a bear taken in the Western Alaska Brown Bear Management Area is removed from the area, it must first be sealed by an ADF&G representative in Bethel, Dillingham, or McGrath. At the time of sealing, the ADF&G representative shall remove and retain the skin of the skull and front claws of the bear.
- If the skin or skull of a bear taken in the Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area is removed from the area or sent for commercial tanning within the management area, it must be first be sealed by an ADF&G representative in Barrow, Fairbanks, Galena, Kotzebue, or Nome. At the time of sealing, the ADF&G representative shall remove and retain the skin of the skull and front claws of the bear.
- If the skin or skull of a bear taken in Unit 5 is removed from the area, it must first be sealed by an ADF&G representative in Yakutat. At the time of sealing, the ADF&G representative shall remove and retain the skin of the skull and front claws of the bear.
- You may not falsify any information required on the sealing certificate or temporary sealing form provided by the ADF&G.

### **Sealing of Beaver, Lynx, Marten, Otter, Wolf, and Wolverine**

- No person may possess or transport from Alaska the untanned skin of a marten taken in Units 1-5, 7, 13(E), and 14- 16 or the untanned skin of a beaver, lynx, otter, wolf, or wolverine, whether taken inside

or outside the State, unless the skin has been sealed by an authorized representative of ADF&G.

- A person who takes a marten, lynx, beaver, otter, wolf or wolverine who is unable to present the skin in person must complete and sign a temporary sealing form and ensure that the completed temporary sealing form and skin are presented to an authorized representative of ADF&G for sealing as required above.
- Any wolf taken in Unit 2 must be sealed within 30 days of harvest.
- Wolves taken in Units 1-5 must have the radius and ulna of the left foreleg naturally attached to the hide until the hide is sealed.
- A person who takes a species listed in this section but who is unable to present the skin in person, must complete and sign a temporary sealing form and ensure that the completed temporary sealing form and skin are presented to an authorized representative of ADF&G for sealing.

## **Utilization of Wildlife**

- You may not use wildlife as food for a dog or furbearer, or as bait, except for the following:
  - The hide, skin, viscera, head, or bones of wildlife;
  - The skinned carcass of a furbearer;
  - Squirrels, hares (rabbits), grouse and ptarmigan; however, the breastmeat of grouse and ptarmigan may not be used as animal food or bait;
  - Unclassified wildlife.
- A person taking wildlife for subsistence uses must salvage the following parts for human use:
  - The hide of a wolf, wolverine, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel or otter;
  - The hide and edible meat of a brown bear, except that the hide of brown bears taken in the Western and Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Areas and Units 5 and 9(B) need not be salvaged;
  - The hide and edible meat of a black bear;
  - The hide or meat of squirrels, hares (rabbits), marmots, beaver, muskrats, or unclassified wildlife.
- Failure to salvage edible meat of ungulates, bear, or grouse and ptarmigan is prohibited.

- Failure to salvage the edible meat may not be a violation if such failure is caused by circumstances beyond the control of a person, including theft of the harvested wildlife, unanticipated weather conditions, or unavoidable loss to another animal.
- You may sell handicraft articles made from the fur of a black bear.

## **Defense of Life and Property**

Wildlife taken in defense of life or property is the property of the State and is not a subsistence use. A person taking wildlife in defense of life and property is required to immediately salvage the meat, or, in the case of a black bear, wolf, wolverine or coyote, the hide, and immediately surrender it to the State. All bear hides surrendered must include claws. In the case of brown or grizzly bear, the hide and skull must be salvaged and surrendered to the State immediately. The person taking the wildlife must notify the ADF&G of the taking immediately and must submit a written report of the circumstances of the taking of wildlife in defense of life or property to the ADF&G within fifteen days of the taking.

## **Harvest of Wildlife for Funerary/Mortuary Ceremonies**

You may take wildlife, outside of established season or harvest limits, for food in traditional religious ceremonies, which are part of a funerary or mortuary cycle, including memorial potlatches, under the following provisions:

- (1) The harvest does not violate recognized principles of wildlife conservation and uses the methods and means allowable for the particular species published in the applicable Federal regulations. The appropriate Federal land manager will establish the number, species, sex or location of harvest, if necessary, for conservation purposes. Other regulations relating to ceremonial harvest may be found in the unit-specific regulations in § \_\_\_.26(n).
- (2) No permit or harvest ticket is required for harvesting under this section; however, the harvester must be a Federally qualified subsistence user with customary and traditional use in the area where the harvesting will occur.
- (3) In Units 1—26 (except for Koyukon/Gwich'in potlatch ceremonies):
  - (A) A tribal chief, village council president or the chief's or president's designee for the village in which the religious ceremony will be held, or a Federally qualified subsistence user outside of a village or tribal-organized ceremony, must notify the nearest Federal land manager that a wildlife harvest will take place. The notification must include the species, harvest location, and number of animals expected to be taken.
  - (B) Immediately after the wildlife is taken, the tribal chief, village council president or designee, or other Federally qualified subsistence user, must create a list of the successful hunters and maintain these records including the name of the decedent for whom the ceremony will be held. If requested, this information must be available to an authorized representative of the Federal land manager.
  - (C) The tribal chief, village council president or designee, or other Federally qualified subsistence user outside of the village in which the religious ceremony will be held, must report to the Federal land manager the harvest location, species, sex, and number of animals taken as soon as practicable, but not more than 15 days after the wildlife is taken.
- 4) In Units 20(F), 21, 24, and 25 (for Koyukon/Gwich'in potlatch ceremonies only):
  - (A) Taking wildlife outside of established season and harvest limits is authorized if it is for food for the traditional Koyukon/Gwich'in Potlatch Funerary or Mortuary ceremony and if it is consistent with conservation of healthy populations.
  - (B) Immediately after the wildlife is taken, the tribal chief, village council president or the chief's or president's designee for the village in which the religious ceremony will be held, must create a list of the successful hunters and maintain these records. The list must be made available, after the harvest is completed, to a Federal land manager upon request.
  - (C) The tribal chief, village council president or designee must report to the Federal land manager, as soon as practical, but not more than 15 days after the harvest, of the harvest location, species, sex, and number of animals taken.